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CAUSE FOR TROUBLE.

The British Vice Consul Assassinated at Jeddah.

IS WAYLAI BY BEDOUIN ARABS

While He is Walking With the Consul and the Russian and French Representatives—All His Companions Wounded, and the French Consul May Die—British War Ships Handy—Excitement in Diplomatic Circles—Trouble is Looked For.

JEDDAH, May 30.—The following particulars have been obtained of the assassination of the British vice consul here and the wounding of other consular officers yesterday. Mr. W. S. Richardson, the British consul; the British vice-consul, Mr. Brandt, the Russian acting consul, and M. D. Orville, the secretary of the French consulate, were taking a walk together near this town when, apparently without any provocation, they were assailed by eight Bedouin Arabs, who, when only four yards away from the consular officers, opened fire upon them with guns and pistols. The British vice-consul was so badly wounded that he expired ten minutes after he was shot.

While he was lying wounded on the ground, the Bedouins fired the contents of their pistols into him and also stabbed him with knives. Mr. Richardson was badly wounded. Mr. Brandt had his jaw broken and his nose shot away. D'Orville alone escaped serious injury. The recovery of Messrs. Richardson and Brandt is doubtful. Fifteen arrests have been made and the greatest excitement prevails here, intensified by the fact that several British warships are expected at this port shortly in order to inquire into the outrage and insist upon the punishment of the offenders. Later reports from the physicians in attendance upon the wounded consular officers show that M. D'Orville was much more seriously wounded than at first expected, and it is feared that he also will die from the results of his injury.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—Advices received here from Moosh state that the residence occupied by the French, British and Russian envoys there has been forcibly entered by Turkish gendarmes who attempted to arrest a servant of the envoys. They used abusive language and were expelled with difficulty.

This news coupled to the news from Jeddah that the British consul and vice consul, the Russian acting consul and the French consular secretary were attacked and shot at outside the town, has caused considerable excitement in diplomatic circles.

A TRIPLE LYNCHING.

The Negroes Taken from Officers While Enroute to Jail.

BARTOW, FLA., May 31.—Mrs. Timberlake, a young widow, who lives with her father in the western part of this county, was assaulted Tuesday by a negro. Four negroes, who were suspected of a knowledge of the crime, were arrested, and last night they were taken from their guards while on route to this place to be placed in jail by half a dozen men, who were thick black rascals and carried Winchester. The negroes were taken into a swamp, where three of them were put to death, and the fourth was almost beaten to death and ordered to leave the country.

ACRES OF OIL BURNING.

Tremendous Conflagration at Harburg, Germany, Near Hamburg.

HARBURG, GERMANY, May 31.—Three oil tanks caught fire to-night and the fire is still raging and covers an enormous extent of ground. Thousands of barrels of petroleum in addition to the five tanks of Bremen trading company have been destroyed. All the available fire engines and the whole of the pioneer battalion is trying to quench the conflagration. They are only able to protect the laborers' cottage. The Gaiser factory and the American company's petroleum depot are safe, as the wind is driving the flames in the direction of the Elbe. The town is on the south bank of the Elbe, about six miles south of Hamburg and has a population of about 18,000, largely given up to industrial pursuits.

CASE OF LEPROSY

In Cleveland, Ohio—A Young Girl the Unfortunate Victim.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The Cleveland doctors are much interested in what they believe to be a case of leprosy which has been found in this city. The victim is Mary Carlin, of Lester street, sixteen years old. During the last few years all the small toes have disappeared from her left foot and there are other symptoms which some of the doctors claim to recognize as having been noticed by them in undoubted cases of leprosy in China and Japan. The girl appeared before the Cleveland medical society at its last meeting and the general opinion of the members was that the disease was leprosy.

THE "REBELIOUS ELKS"

Enjoined by Exalted Ruler Detweiler From Cooperating With the Atlantic City Faction.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 31.—As an outcome of the strife between the factions of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Exalted Ruler Detweiler has issued from his office in the city an official circular to the officers and members of all subordinate lodges. Mr. Detweiler declares that he means to uphold the right vested to him, and at any cost to prevent the attempts of "disgraced secessionists" to disrupt the order. In conclusion he says: "I hereby warn all lodges, holding or claiming to hold dispensations and charters from the Grand lodge of the B. P. O. Elks, from recognizing in any way the so-called and spurious Grand lodge, which met at Atlantic City in June, 1894, and which it is proposed to hold there in July, '95. I forbid any representation of any subordinate lodges from attending the meetings of said illegal, contemptuous and rebellious body. I forbid any and all lodges from paying their capita tax to any of the officers of said body, under a penalty of having to pay the same again when the courts have rendered a decision, with the penalty further imposed by our laws."

VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A Proposition to Double Cleveland's Salary and Make Him Dictator For Life Appealed to the Echo by Southern Business Men.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21.—A sensation was created in the meeting of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association this afternoon when Capt. J. H. Martin, of Memphis, the largest wholesale dealer in the south, exclaimed in the course of a speech: "Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, receives a salary of \$50,000 a year. He should be receiving one of \$100,000 and be elected for life."

This statement was made while the officials' salaries were under discussion. Hardly had the words been uttered when cheer after cheer fairly shook the walls of the building and re-echoed to the street beyond. Time and again President Leigh rapped his gavel for order, but the shouts still went up, while men waved their hats wildly, applauding a sentiment so expressive of their individual convictions.

CHAIRMAN CARTER

Gives a Western View of What the Republican Party Should Do.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, in a public statement, says: "In 1888 the Republican party will stand for protection and the restoration of bi-metalism, on a substantial and enduring basis. There may be differences of opinion in the party on the tariff schedules, but not upon the principle of protection. There will be difference of opinion as to the best course to pursue to keep the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed rate, but there will be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of bringing about that result."

"Upon one question there will be neither difference of opinion as to the general principle involved or as to the means to be employed. That is with reference to the restoration of a vigorous, thoroughly American foreign policy."

"I am persuaded that the Republican national convention will pledge the party anew and with great earnestness and force to this line of foreign policy. The people demand it. They are conscious of their strength, and they realize that this republic has become and is a nation."

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS

Will Wage Bitter War Against the Violators of the Law.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 31.—Prohibition Kansas is to again be the scene of a lively fight against traffic in liquor. For many months past investigating committees have reported that the prohibition laws were being enforced in an extremely lax manner, when enforced at all, while in many cities saloons ran practically wide open and the officials not even made a show of closing them. The state temperance union which has taken the most active part in these investigations, to-day issued for a big mass meeting at Topeka, July 4, to take some action to call a halt in the present state of affairs. "In defiance of the law," says the call, "the saloon has returned in many of the cities and often with the corrupt connivance of officials."

INJUNCTION SUSPENDED

By Judge Goff in the Registration Cases in South Carolina.

RICHMOND, VA., May 31.—Judge Goff this afternoon granted an order suspending the temporary injunction in both the Newberry and Richmond cases of the famous South Carolina registration cases, which came up on a motion to docket in the United States circuit court of appeals. Judge Goff was set as the day on which the court will hear arguments in the case. The effect of the order granted by Judge Goff will be to allow the supervisors of the registration of Newberry and Richmond counties to open the books of registration on next Monday under the laws of South Carolina.

Stricken with Paralysis. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, O., May 31.—William G. Young, one of the most prominent citizens of this place, suffered a stroke of paralysis this evening, and now lies in a very precarious condition. Mrs. Schreiber, of Sharon, suffered a like stroke, and is also in a dangerous condition.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Roscoe C. Morris, of Holliday's Cove, W. Va., has been appointed a clerk in the railroad mail service. The apportionment bill was defeated in the Pennsylvania legislature yesterday. Senator Quay led the fight against it. The presidential party returned to Washington from the Gresham funeral yesterday. Postmaster General Wilson says the subject of a successor to the late secretary of state was not mentioned during the trip.

In Democratic circles in New York there is talk now of giving a dinner in honor of William C. Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy, who has returned from Europe. It will take the form of a conference looking to a harmonizing of factional differences that divide the Democratic party.

Harry Parker, a sixteen-year-old colored boy, known as "Diamond Kid," was murdered on one of the principal streets of Omaha yesterday. He was standing on the street when an unknown white man walked up to him, drew a knife and stabbed him to the heart. The boy fell dead and his murderer calmly walked away. A Parkersburg anecdotal says that a horse attached to a phantom occupied by two boys, ran away, jumped a barbed wire fence and a picket fence, dashed through two yards filled with women and children, created a panic, and only stopped when it ran into a brick wall. The boys jumped and were saved. Nobody was hurt, but the phantom was smashed and the horse crippled.

BI-PARTISANSHIP

And Non-Partisanship in Municipal Government a Theme

DISCUSSED IN THE CONVENTION

Of the Municipal Reform League at Cleveland—Various Views Expressed by Representatives of Various Cities—The General Sentiment of the Convention That Politics Should Be Eliminated From City Affairs to Insure a Pure Government.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—To-day's session of the National Municipal League was marked by a somewhat smaller attendance, the reason being no doubt that the warm weather prevented many spectators from participating in the sessions. The first paper of the morning was that of Charles Richardson, the first vice president of the league. His subject was "Municipal Government by National Parties."

He was followed by Francisco I. T. Milliken, who spoke on the municipal condition of San Francisco.

E. O. Graves, of Seattle, Wash., and Thomas N. Strong, of Portland, Oregon, made addresses on the same subject in connection with their respective cities. Rev. Donald MacLaurin, D. D., of Detroit, Mich., read a very interesting paper on the municipal conditions existing in that city. He concluded by asking if the league conference could suggest a radical and humane treatment for dealing with the social evil in cities. The general conclusion which was reached after the presentation of testimony from all sections is that the chief source of city misgovernment is intrusion of national party organizations into the domain of city politics. All were agreed that this influence should be banished.

As a remedy Mr. George E. Eliot and others proposed the holding of spring elections for the selection of city officers, but several testified that where this already exists the evil still prevails, and the means of banishing partisan idiosyncrasy to make place for a true civic religion is still a great problem confronting the eminent thinkers of the national league.

Rev. Gregory J. Powell, of Omaha, declared in the noon discussion that the solution of the municipal problem will never be reached until the evil resulting from the performance of city duties by corporations is corrected.

Mr. L. H. Holden, of Cleveland, contended for minority representation as a great aid, and reports of the benefits to be derived from that system were made by several delegates.

Mr. John A. Gana, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution memorializing Congress to so modify the naturalization laws that an applicant for naturalization must show a certificate from a home officer as to his age, occupation, birthplace and port of departure, and one from the United States consul setting forth the character of the applicant.

Mr. James W. Pryor, of New York, presented this resolution, to be considered by the executive committee: "Whereas, The government and the institutions of the United States are founded upon the capacity of the individual citizen for self-government; and "Whereas, Popular government in the large and rapidly growing cities of this country has practically failed to develop capacity for local self-government in the citizens of our municipalities; and "Whereas, Citizens who fail in their duty to the local government, which affect daily and intimately the happiness, the comfort and the personal safety of themselves, their families and their neighbors, cannot continue to discharge the duty of citizens of the nation with that patriotism upon which our forefathers founded our federal government; and, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Municipal League, the present conditions of local government in the great majority of the cities of this country is such as to threaten the integrity of our institutions and ultimately the existence of the nation; and "Resolved, That in the opinion of this league the question of municipal government demands the serious consideration and devoted service of all citizens who would not have the rottenness of our city government spread, still suffering from boss rule."

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Frederick L. Siddons, of Washington, upon the municipal condition of that city. He declared that the government of the District of Columbia, by Congress, was far from being satisfactory. "Good city government from woman's standpoint" was the subject of an address by Mrs. C. A. Rankle, of New York. She showed in a convincing manner that municipal evils strikes directly at the home, and that therefore the women feel them the most severely. Rev. J. Z. Tyler, of this city, read a paper on "The work of Christian Endeavor societies in behalf of good city government," by John Willis Baer, secretary of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, who was unable to be present.

The convention then ended after a short speech by President Carter, in which he congratulated all who had attended upon the beneficial nature of the proceedings. The place of the next annual meeting will be selected by the executive committee.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

In the South as Reported by the Manufacturers' Record.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record show a very decided increase in industrial activity throughout the south. While there is no lot-up in the cotton mill building spirit, there is quite a marked revival in iron and steel matters during the past week. Furnaces that have been idle for many months have gone into blast at Florence, Sheffield and Alabama. Arrangements have been completed for starting up the big furnaces and steel plant at Middleboro, and in an interview published in the Manufacturers' Record Mr. Henry F. DeBardeleben, of Bessemer, Ala., gives particulars regarding a large steel plant which will be immediately built at that point and the development of coal property to a capacity of 5,000 tons a day, and in connection therewith, coke ovens—the gas from which is to be utilized for running a large electric power plant to furnish free power to manufacturing enterprises. A steel plant is also to be built at Birmingham by the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company, which has let contracts for the boilers for it.

The Manufacturers' Record of the new industrial enterprises this week: This list is by far the most extensive reported in any one week in the south for several years and indicates a very marked revival of business interests and the determination of the people of the south to take hold of industrial enterprises with increased vigor. It is a noticeable fact that most of the enterprises reported are by southern people, and are to be built with southern capital.

OATH BOUND GANG

Of Firebugs in New York—One of Them Makes a Startling Confession.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Morris Schoenholz, who was arrested recently on the charge of arson, has made a statement to the police which will probably result in the arrest of a dozen or more insurance adjusters. It is alleged that Schoenholz confessed to firing a least half a dozen houses in this city and Brooklyn by prearrangements for the insurance. One "fire" in Yonkers was all prepared and ready, when it was prevented by accident. The fire that "panned out" were all set with benzine on the bladder plan. This plan is as simple as it is effective. The doomed store or flat is sprinkled with alcohol and a bladder filled with the inflammable stuff is suspended from the ceiling. Then it is set on fire, and when the flames reach the bladder there is an explosion which destroys the property and every vestige of the manner in which the fire was set at the same time. A similar result is obtained by turning on all the gas and letting one jet burn. The explosion point is reached in due time.

These are the flash fires that so long puzzled police and firemen. Morris Schoenholz was the expert who did the business, but he was himself simply the tool of a gang of fire adjusters.

Another member of the gang, named Hirschkopf, has also made a confession. The firebugs, according to Hirschkopf, are oath-bound and have regular headquarters. The conspiracy is known as the "dark secret" and each member was duly initiated. Schoenholz is said to have been the head or "chief mechanic" of the gang which fired the west side apartment houses, the headquarters of which was in a saloon in Suffolk street.

According to Hirschkopf, who fled to San Francisco, at the time of his indictment several months ago, Schoenholz tried to burn to death Simon Rosenbaum, who was suspected of betraying the conspiracy in a fire, which he started at Lynn, Mass.

Rosenbaum, who was formerly the "chief mechanic" of the Isaacs Gang, was frightfully burned, and upon his recovery was the principal witness against Adjuster Grauer, on his trial last February. Rosenbaum then testified that he knew one member of the gang who was driven insane by torture, because his fellow conspirators suspected he was a traitor.

A BIG SUIT

Between the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The suit of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for \$700,000 came up before Judge Seaman in the United States court this morning.

In 1882 the two companies entered into a fifteen-year contract, which the road was privileged to end at the expiration of five, eight or eleven years. The railroad furnished \$300,000 and the Pullman company \$100,000 for the building and equipment of forty-five parlor and sleeping cars to be run on the road. The Pullman company was to take charge of the operation of the cars, and each year render an accounting and make a division of the profits according to the interests of each. The contract provided that at the end of five, eight or eleven years the railroad could pay the Pullman company the sum of \$100,000 and become sole owner of the cars and the service. At the expiration of the eighth year, in 1890, the railroad gave notice to the Pullman company of its intention to buy out the latter.

The Pullman company claimed \$105,000 for their fourth interest, and the railroad insisted on deducting several thousand dollars for damages to the cars. This was not allowed, and now the Pullman company is suing for \$700,000 damages, the St. Paul road being willing to compromise for one-fourteenth of that sum.

In addition to the suit now on trial, there is one by the railroad company against the Pullman pending on the chancery docket asking for an order compelling the Pullman company to render an accounting for the expenses of operation during the eight years that the contract was in force. The hearing of the case will probably take a week or more.

Advance in Furnace Coke.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—It is generally understood here that furnace coke for July delivery has been advanced to \$150 a ton, and it is rumored that another advance will be made in July. The present price is \$135 a ton. The advance will cause a similar advance in all the iron and steel products, and it is regarded as an indication that further advances will be made in the price of labor.

Lee Yuen Must Go.

NEW YORK, May 31.—In the United States circuit court to-day, Judge Lacombe entered a final order sending Lee Yuen back to China on the ground that he had entered this country as a laborer. Lee Yuen had been in this country before and returned in August, 1891, by way of Burlington, Vt. He was arrested in this city while at work as a cigar maker.

Another Forged Note.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A New Haven dispatch to the Evening Post says: Another forged note of the dead Cashier Risley of the First National Bank of Williamette, has come to light. It is drawn for \$10,000 and secured by that amount of bonds by a local gas light company. The bonds were supposed to have been cancelled five years ago.

HILL ON SHERMAN.

The New Yorker Comments on the Senator's Zanesville Speech.

ALBANY, May 31.—Senator Hill to-day was asked whether he had read Senator Sherman's speech on the monetary question.

"Yes," said the senator, "I have carefully perused Senator Sherman's Zanesville speech on silver. If an Ohio Democrat had made the speech there would have been condemnation all along the Republican ranks."

"The implication startled me that there are, in a prosperous state like Ohio, Republican voters who wish to degrade our dollar standard, repudiate one-half our public debt and pay their debts in cheaper money than they promised to pay."

"I have not met such voters in New York. It is difficult for me to believe that a majority in any American state or in any American Congress will vote to create a new dollar merely in order that thereby debtors may evade the payment of one-half, or one-quarter or any percentage of what they owe and have promised. That would be worse and more indefensible than the creation in 1862, by Senator Sherman's party, of the full legal tender greenback dollar. Then the country was in the agony of civil war, but now there is profound peace. Until I read the latest legal tender decision in 1883, by a Republican supreme court in Juillard's case I did not think that our highest judicial tribunal could tolerate such repudiation of private contracts by a degradation of our legal tender dollar. It had not been attempted in our history till 1862. Whether our standard dollar was silver or gold, or both, it was from 1792 to 1862 an honest standard, an ungraded standard. During those seventy years nobody lending dollars felt it necessary in note or bond, as now, to describe the dollars of payment as gold dollars of present weight and fineness. Not till 1862 did Congress begin to force the circulation of degraded dollars by imparting to them full tender quality."

"The failure of Congress in 1834 to adopt the European international coinage ratio of 16:1 undervalued silver and expelled it so that in order to keep in the country minor silver the law of 1853 authorized the coinage of small under weighted silver pieces, but they were not a full legal tender. That Senator Sherman decries as proper and true bi-metalism. I deny it was compulsory treasury silver purchasing and coining like the Bland-Allison statute of 1878, and his own statement of 1890, which differed in no substantial aspect from the law of 1853, excepting that those of 1878 and 1890 coined silver dollars (not minor silver as did 1853) and made them a full legal tender."

"Senator Sherman said at Zanesville, what was news to me, that for fourteen years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican party was in power, we had gold, silver and paper money passing current in all parts of the commercial world. I had never known that from 1880 until 1884, when Cleveland came, our silver dollars and greenback dollars were exportable like our gold dollars. One of my objections to our present government taking full legal silver and greenback dollars is that they are not exportable."

"We have suspended the compulsory treasury purchasing of silver and coining of silver dollars. I urged it in the interest of international bimetalism. The suspension is steadily working in Europe to that end. It has persuaded Bismarck. If I could have my wish, I would not have the treasury purchase another ounce of silver or coin another silver dollar under existing conditions till the possibility of international bimetalism ratio of 16:1 has been fairly tested by the whole power of the United States, exerted earnestly and in good faith by their Congress, their President and cabinet, their secretary of state, their diplomatic and consular agents everywhere."

CUBAN REBELLION.

A Valuable Capture Made By the Government Police—A Rebel Chief Disappears.

HAVANA, May 31.—A Zouy Diva who was authorized by the revolution committee in New York to raise rebel bands in Pinar del Rio and to prepare for the landing of the expedition organized by Emigene Collazo arrived in Cuba on the steamer Mascotte. When taken by the police a paper was found in his necktie which the police had difficulty in preventing him from swallowing. It contained the name of a colonel. Several houses in Havana and Matanzas have been searched. Maso has returned to the district of Manhuén. In private conversation he maintains a reserve as to whether Gomez was wounded or not in the engagement at Bocadillas, Rio.

The guards in Jumento have captured the rebel chief Bernardino Jimenez, who raised a band of thirty near Ramon Alto and fired fifty villages. The chief of the Agrarista rebels has disappeared in the mountains, leaving horses, clothing, medicine and a wounded guide behind.

Colonel Caprit maintained the fire of a rebel band three times as large as his own force under the rebel leader Peregrino Perez, while passing the river Limones. The rebels were repulsed and lost four dead and several wounded.

TERRIBLE WATER SPOUT

Does Great Damage to Property in Texas. Many Cattle Drowned.

WACO, TEXAS, May 31.—A special from Hillsboro, Texas, to the News says a water spout struck near there last night. It caused an eighty acre lake to burst through a dam.

About 600 feet of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad tracks were washed away. A similar loss occurred to the Cotton Belt railroad and rails were twisted in all sorts of shapes. All wires were down until late this morning between Waco and Hillsboro, and communication with Fort Worth and Dallas was cut off.

All trains on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Santa Fe are coming over the Waco & Northwestern and Houston & Texas Central. The Santa Fe is also washed between here and Temple, forty miles south.

Several hundred cattle were drowned in the Luckeberry bottom near Hillsboro, and in South Hillsboro several families were driven from their homes. One house was demolished. No trains have arrived at Hillsboro at this time from the north, and all mails from that direction are from five to twelve hours late. No estimate can be obtained as yet of the loss. An unknown man was drowned.

A STORMY TIME

At the Session of the Amalgamated Association.

SOME BREAK OVER THE TRACES

And Demand a \$4 50 Rate for Puddling, Contrary to Their Agreement—Manufacturers Offer to Split the Difference, But the Sheet Tin Makers and Finishers Oppose the Advance, Saying It Will Result in Cutting Them Down.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The session of the Amalgamated Association to-day was decidedly stormy. Although the recommendation of the scale committee that the puddling scale be fixed at \$4 was adopted early in the convention, a number of the men who had been active in the agitation for a higher rate and who were placed on the committee to confer with the manufacturers, broke over the traces and demanded a rate of \$4 50.

This was flatly refused by the manufacturers, who asserted that the business improvement is yet incipient and not such as to warrant the advance demanded. They intimated that if the association would decide on a \$4 rate they would agree to sign a yearly scale, thus doing away with the time clause by which it has been possible to terminate the existence of a scale at sixty days' notice, and which has always been very distasteful to the men.

It is a foregone conclusion that another conference will be held in Youngstown as soon as the convention adjourns.

The finishers, who were also unable to accomplish anything because of the action of the puddlers, are very angry at the action taken by the faction which fought for a higher rate, and some lively times are expected before the close of the convention.

It is rumored to-night that while the manufacturers refused to pay \$4 50 to puddlers, they indicated their willingness to pay \$4 25, which is an increase of twenty-five cents over last year's rate. This was reported at the afternoon session of the convention and produced a lively debate. The sheet tin makers and the finishers opposed the increase strenuously, even going so far as to predict that its adoption would split the association. Their argument was that while the puddlers would be benefited, the manufacturers would certainly make reductions in other parts of the scale, whereby tin men and finishers would suffer. The puddlers, they declare, are already receiving better wages than any other class of iron workers. The question will come up again to-morrow.

NO AGREEMENT

Reached by Conference of Miners and Operators.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—The joint conference of Ohio operators and miners adjourned at 11 o'clock to-night, without having reached an agreement. Another meeting will be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow and in the operators committee will try to agree among themselves.

The Hocking operators offer 45 cents and the other operators 51 cents a ton for mining. The latter are strongly opposed to a differential in favor of the Hocking Valley. The miners refuse to accept less than 51 cents in the Hocking valley, but are willing there should be a differential.

THE STRIKE BROKEN.

On the Norfolk & Western Road—Miners Returning to Work—Troops Withdrawn.

BLUESFIELD, W. VA., May 31.—The four largest coal operators in West Virginia, have resumed mining with a good force.

Sixty new men went to the fields to-day and the coal shipments from this point aggregate 215 cars.

It is stated that their leaders, Lawless and Webb are much disappointed by the action of the United Miners convention at Columbus in refusing to order a strike covering the entire region now supplying West Virginia orders.

The old men are returning to work, feeling that further resistance is useless.

Most of Virginia soldiers left Pocahontas to-day and the few remaining will leave in the course of ten days.

PLANCHO CAPTURED.

The Cuban Rebel Chief a Prisoner—The Case of Carrillo.

MADRID, May 31.—Advices from Havana received by El Imparcial, report the capture in Cuba of the rebel chief Plancho.

El Imparcial's dispatch also reports that Francisco Carrillo, who was reported from Havana yesterday in an Associated Press dispatch as having started for New York in view of the establishment of his American citizenship, is in reality to be sent to Spain. The Spanish troops in Cuba have fought a body of rebels near Santiago de Cuba, from which city the inhabitants distinctly heard the firing. Of the Spanish, one was killed and three wounded, and of the rebels three were killed and a number were wounded.

The torpedo boats Martin, Alonzo and Filipinas have sailed for Cuba.

Vessel Struck by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 31.—A cablegram from Havana to-day announces that the bark Carrio E. Long, manned by a crew recruited entirely at this port, had been struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire, in which her captain, Harry Roll; Chief Mate Essie Essberg, of New York; and two seamen, whose names could not be ascertained, were burned to death. The survivors were rescued by the bark Havana, Captain Rice.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; southeasterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather, possibly showers near the lakes; south westerly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair; southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 71 3 p. m. 95

9 a. m. 82 5 p. m. 91

12 a. m. 83 Weather Fair.